



VOL. VI, NO. 22.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 30, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 277]

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.  
**A SUMMER SHOWER.**  
BY WILLIE WARE.

Behold you back of clouds,  
Stretching far into the West;  
And there resting lie—  
Black as a raven's crest.  
And see! they slowly move along,  
So like a funeral train;  
They seem a dark destructive throng,  
Extending o'er a plain.

Lo! deafening thunder adds  
A grandeur to the scene;  
And the lightning plays around  
With lofty, startling mien;  
Darkness is over all—  
Deep, dread and profound—  
As when light had its birth—  
From chaos all around.

And now descends the gentle rain,  
Retracting nature's face,  
And cheering the dry hills  
With new and modest grace.  
Ah, showers! descend and bathe the soil  
And by your bounty show  
The full beneficence of God,  
Who tells ye when to flow.

Ah! there is something beautiful—  
Yet terribly sublime—  
In the maddened shower descending  
In the sultry summer time.  
The clouds have passed away,  
The sun shines out more bright,  
And so declines the day—  
Sinks to his couch at night.

**NEW POSTAGE ACTS.**  
*Notes to the Public and Instructions to Post Masters.*

The following laws have been enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

**LETTER POSTAGE.**

**AN ACT TO PRESCRIBE THE RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

“The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after such period as the Postmaster General may, by proclamation, announce, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to-wit: For every single sealed letter, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding five hundred miles, five cents; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, double that rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage; and all packages containing other than printed or written matter—and money packages are included in this class—shall be rated by weight, as letters are rated, and shall be charged the rates of postage on letter; and all drop letters, or letters placed in any postoffice not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each; and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be prepaid by stamps; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any postoffice, shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postage of this Confederacy.”

**POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER, INCLUDING BOOKS.**

“And be it further enacted, That all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz: The postage on the regular numbers of a news-

paper published weekly, shall be ten cents per quarter; papers published semi-weekly, double that amount; papers published thrice a week, treble that amount; papers published six times a week, six times that amount; and papers published daily, seven times that amount. And on newspapers weighing more than three ounces, there shall be charged on each additional ounce in addition to the foregoing rates, on those published once a week, five cents per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarter; on those published six times a week, thirty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty-five cents per ounce per quarter.

“And periodicals published oftener than bi-monthly shall be charged as newspapers.

“And other periodicals, sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, viz: The postage on the regular numbers of a periodical, published within the Confederate States, not exceeding one and a half ounces in weight, and published monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two and a half cents additional, if published semi-monthly, double that amount. And periodicals published bi-monthly, shall be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicals shall be required to pay one-quarter's postage thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unless paid at the office where published.

“And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, hand-bill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents; and for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise as the Postmaster General shall direct.

“And books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage, to be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster General shall direct, at two cents an ounce for any distance.

“And upon all newspapers, periodicals and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates.

“The publishers of newspapers or periodicals within the Confederate States, may send and receive to and from each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication, free of postage.

“All newspapers, unsealed circulars, or other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any postoffice, not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent each.”

**FRANKING PRIVILEGE.**

“And be it further enacted, That from and after the day when this act goes into effect the franking privilege shall be abolished: Provided, That the Postmaster-General and his chief clerk, the chief of the Contract, Appointment and Finance Bureaus, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, shall be and they are hereby authorized to transmit

through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties or to the business of the Postoffice Department; but they shall, in every such case, indorse on the back of the letter or package to be sent free of postage, over their own signature, the words “Official Business.” And for any such indorsement falsely made, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. And provided further, That several deputy postmasters throughout the Confederate States shall be and hereby are authorized to send through the mail, free of postage, all letters and packages which it may be their duty or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, and which shall relate exclusively to the Postoffice Department; but in every such case the deputy postmaster sending any such letter or package shall indorse thereon, over his own signature, the words “Postoffice Business.” And for any and every indorsement falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars.”

**PAYMENT OF POSTAGE IN MONEY UNTIL POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES ARE PROVIDED.**

“Sec. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That until postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured and distributed, the Postmaster General may order the postage of the Confederacy to be prepaid in money, under such rules and regulations as he may adopt.

**REPEAL OF THE LETTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM.**

“And be it further enacted, That the third section of an act entitled “An act to amend and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one,” approved March 3d, 1855, whereby the letter registration system was established be and is hereby repealed from and after the day when this act goes into effect.”

**CONVEYANCE OF MAIL MATTER BY EXPRESS AND OTHER CHARTERED COMPANIES.**

Sec. 2. That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to allow express and other chartered companies to carry letters and all mail matter of every description, whether the same be enclosed in stamped envelopes or prepaid by stamps or money; but if the same prepaid in money, the money shall be paid to the Postoffice Department for the same, in the same manner as for letters sent by the mail; and if prepaid by stamps, then the express or other companies receiving such letters for delivery shall obliterate such stamps, under the penalty of five hundred dollars for each failure, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the name of the Postmaster-General, for the use of the Confederate States; but if said letters or mail matter shall be received by such express or other company, not for delivery, but to be mailed, then the matter so carried shall be prepaid at the same rate that the existing law requires it to be paid from the point where it may be received by such company to the point of its destination, and the Postmaster where such company may mail the same, shall deface the stamps upon the same.

“Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That agents of any company who may carry letters under the provisions of this act, shall be required to take an oath that he will faithfully comply with the law of the Confederate States relating to the carry-

ing of letters or other mail matter, and obliterating postage stamps, which oath may be administered by any justice of the peace, and shall be in writing, and signed by such agent or messenger, and filed in the Postoffice Department.”

“Approved, March 15th, 1861.”

**AN ACT TO CONTINUE IN FORCE CERTAIN LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

“*Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the laws of the United States of America, in force and in use in the Confederate States of America on the first day of November last, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, be and the same are hereby continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress.”

“Adopted, February 9, 1861.”

Postmasters' returns must be made to close on the 31st March, the 30th June, the 30th September, and the 31st December, in each year, and the return for the fractional part of the current quarter, which ends June 30th next, must be promptly rendered to the Chief of the Finance Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama, in the form and manner prescribed by existing laws and regulations.

**An Act to Provide for the Manufacture of Arms and other Munitions of War.**

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That hereafter the Arsenal at Fayetteville shall be an arsenal of construction for the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall appoint and commission some suitable person, with the rank of Colonel, and place him in command of said Arsenal, with the same pay as officers of like rank in the Confederate States.

Sec. 3. A sufficient number of superintendents and operatives shall be immediately employed by the Colonel in charge of the Arsenal, and proceed to the manufacture of such arms and munitions of war as the necessities of this State, or the Southern States, may require. And for this purpose and the purchase of materials the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be drawn by the Governor in such sums and at such times as may seem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall have power to appoint and commission any other officers who may be necessary to the complete organization of said arsenal of construction.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 5th day of May, A. D. 1861.

**The Non-Slaveholders of the South.**

In his address entitled “The Doom of Slavery in the Union,” Hon. John Towns-  
end of South Carolina, uses this language:

Accompanied as that measure is to be by reducing the two races to an equality—or in other words, in elevating the negro slave to an equality with the white man—it will be to the non-slaveholder, equality with the largest slaveholder, the obliteration of important privileges. The color of the white man is now, in the South, a title of nobility in his relations as to the negro; and although Cuffy and Sambo may be immensely his superior in wealth, may have his thousands deposited in bank,

as some of them have, and may be the owner of many slaves, as some of them are, yet the poorest non-slaveholder, being a white man, is his superior in the eye of the law; may serve and command in the militia; may sit upon juries, to decide upon the rights of the wealthiest in the land; may give his testimony in court, and may cast his vote equally with the largest slaveholder, in the choice of his rulers. In no country in the world does the poor white man, whether slaveholder or non-slaveholder, occupy so enviable a position as in the slaveholding States of the South. His color here admits him to social and civil privileges which the white man enjoys nowhere else. In countries where negro slavery does not exist (as in the Northern States of this Union and in Europe,) the most menial and degrading employments in society are filled by the white poor, who are hourly seen drudging in them. Poverty, then, in those countries, becomes the badge of inferiority, and wealth of distinction—hence the arrogant airs which wealth there puts on, in its intercourse with the poor man. But in the Southern slaveholding States, where these menial and degrading offices are turned over to be performed exclusively by the negro slave, the status and color of the black race become the badge of inferiority, and the poorest non-slaveholder may rejoice with the richest of his brethren of the white race, in the distinction of his color. The poorest non-slaveholder, too, except as I have before said, be he debased by his vices or his crimes, thinks and feels, and acts as if he was and always intended to be, superior to the negro. He may be poor, it is true; but there is no point upon which he is so justly proud and sensitive as his privilege of caste; and there is nothing he would resent with more fierce indignation than the attempt of the abolitionists to emancipate the slaves and elevate the negroes to an equality with himself and his family. The abolitionists have sent their emissaries among that class of our citizens, trying to leech their minds by persuading them that they have no interest in preventing the abolition of slavery. But they cannot deceive any, except the most ignorant and worthless. The intelligent among them are too well aware of the degrading consequences of abolition upon themselves and their families (such as I have described them,) to be entrapped by their arts. They know that at the North and in Europe, where no slavery exists, where poverty is the mark of inferiority, where the negroes have been put on an equality with the whites, and “money makes the man,” although the man be a negro—they know, I say, that there the white man is seen waiting upon the negro;—there he is seen obeying the negro in his ostler, his coachman, his servant, and his boot black. Knowing, then, those things, and that the abolition of slavery, and the reign of negro equality here, may degrade the white man in the same way as it has done in those countries, there is no non-slaveholder in the South, with the spirit of the white race in his bosom, who would not spurn with contempt the scheme of Yankee cunning and malice.

**DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SPIDER.**

—One morning last week, about 7 o'clock, a negro man belonging to Miss Staples, of this place, was bitten on the foot by a spider, from the effects of which he died the same evening about 8 o'clock, 13 hours from the time of the bite. For 7 hours preceding his death, he lay in a speechless, stupid condition.—Patriot.



## THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Thursday, May 30, 1861.

C. C. Cole, Editor and Proprietor.

## Terms.

The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

## Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a crossmark are notified that their subscription has expired, and, unless renewed, within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

## To Advertisers.

The Times is a good medium for advertising. Standard advertisements will be admitted. The following are our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines.....	\$1.00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion.....	2.00
One half column, one insertion.....	2.00
One column, one insertion.....	3.00
One column, one insertion.....	4.00
Two squares, one insertion.....	2.00
Three squares, one insertion.....	4.00
One half column, one month.....	10.00
One column, one month.....	15.00
One column, one month.....	20.00
One column, one month.....	25.00
One column, one month.....	30.00
One column, one month.....	35.00
One column, one month.....	40.00
One column, one month.....	45.00
One column, one month.....	50.00

## Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

TIMES OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.,  
May 28th, 1861.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Cole & James W. Albright, under the name and style of COLE & ALBRIGHT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts, notes, or claims, of every kind or description, either against or due the above-named firm will be transferred to J. W. Albright—who will continue the Printing business and fulfill all contracts entered into by the said firm.

Given under our hands and seals, the day above written.

C. C. COLE,  
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT.

## Our Position.

From the above it will be seen that the Senior Editor of this paper has retired from the time-honored sanctum and left us (the Junior) alone in our glory. The hasty departure from our town prevented friend Cole from taking a formal leave of his old and tried friends, the patrons of the *Times*. But the duties of camp-life will permit, he will write you a word by way of a valedictory.

We part with friend Cole under very peculiar circumstances. We have been friends since our childhood and been associated together in the printing business since 1856. As a friend, we ever found him kind, frank and faithful, thus endearing himself to all who knew him and most to those who knew him best. As a partner in business, he was true and prompt, ever willing to share in the labors of the office. We knew him as a brother, and know that he will be true to his country and true to his State. He battled with his pen for the old Union; but when that ceased to accomplish any good, he threw it aside and grasped the sword, which he will as fearlessly wield as he ever did the pen.

In regard to myself, we have but little to say. We have no new views to set forth—no new platform to adopt. There is but one thing now before the people—and that is the defence of the South against every aggressor. On this point our course for the past two months cannot be misunderstood. We were born and reared in this town, therefore, North Carolina shall be first in our heart and the Confederate States, second—and for these we will battle, no matter who assails them. We will confidently look to our friends for a continuance of their favors and trust we will be able to do justice to them and our beloved country.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT.

## Guilford Dixie Boys.

We are requested to notify Scott's company of Dixie Boys to meet in Greensboro on next Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.**—A proclamation from President Davis recommends a day of fasting and prayer throughout the Confederate States on the 13th day of June. The day will be generally observed.

## The Guilford Men.

This Company, under Capt. Cole, left on Tuesday for Raleigh. The Company numbers about 90 men a few of whom were detained at home, owing to the shortness of the time after receiving orders to march.

Captain Cole was superintendent of the M. E. Sabbath School of this place, and the School presented the Company a beautiful flag. An immense crowd were assembled at the depot to witness the departure of the Company, and the flag was presented through Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, in a beautiful and patriotic address. Capt. Cole was prevented from making a speech by the arrival of the cars; yet he delivered himself in a happy impromptu which brought tears to the eyes of many of the fair as well as the sterner sex. The inscriptions on the flag—"Keep it Afloat!" and "God Defend us!" were truly significant and appropriate.

This Company is of the right material and will do good service for the South.

## False Reports.

We regret to see so many false reports in our exchanges and think great care should be taken just at this time in order not to unnecessarily excite the people. We do not censure the editors; they, of course, will not tell anything except what is reported; yet there is much published every week, which is even without a foundation.

It was reported on Monday that a blockading squadron was off Fort Macon, but it turns out to be a hoax. A great battle was reported at Hampton, Va., on last Saturday, with a great loss of life. Some of the papers still insist on the truthfulness of the report. We have the best of authority for saying that it is all a mistake. The firing heard in that direction was at the military burial of a soldier, who died in Fortress Monroe.

## Unparalleled Brutality.

The *Enquirer* states the following facts upon reliable information:

"An officer in the Virginia Army, who resigned his commission in the United States Army some time since, and whose family is still in Washington, asked permission the other day to visit that city to attend the burial of a deceased child. General Scott promptly and indignantly refused, declaring that if thousands of children were to be buried, no officer of the Virginia Army could visit Washington without arrest."

## Manufacturing.

We learn from a gentleman who has been travelling the last three weeks, and visited all the manufacturing towns and villages within twelve miles of Providence, that the stagnation in business extends to all the establishments in those places, many of them being idle, while all those remaining were on "short time," and would shortly stop altogether.—*Providence Press*.

**Cause—Withdrawal of the Southern patronage.** We would not be surprised if they did not remain idle for a long time. The South never will patronize them again.

A worthy minister a day or two since, handed a revolver to a captain of one of the city companies, with the following remark: "If you meet a secessionist and have time, pray for the unfortunate man's soul; but if you haven't got time for praying, don't fail to shoot him."—*R. I. Patriot*.

Thus you see how low the high toned worthy (?) bigoted minister can stoop. They reflect, however, the piety of their ancestors, whose highest ambition was to accuse their religious opponents of *witchcraft* and burn them at the stake.

A company of 86 volunteers was enlisted in Gardner, Vt., and the average weight of the men is 155 lbs.—*R. I. Patriot*.

These are held up as the giants of the North—weighing 155 lbs as average. We haven't seen a company leave this section of the State that would not average 155 lbs. A company of 90 men from Dancombe passed last week, the average weight being 170 lbs, and all used to the sun and hard work.

**IMPORTANT ACT OF CONGRESS.**—A gentleman, (says the Charleston Mercury,) who has the information from a trustworthy source, informs us that the Southern Congress, previous to its adjournment, undoubtedly passed an act making it a penal offence to export cotton out of the Confederacy by any other channel than through the seaports of the Confederate States.

## England and the Confederate States.

The Dublin *Morning News* of the 7th inst., contains an editorial on the troubles in this country. It denounces the resolution of the Confederate States to fit out privateers, and thinks that an energetic protest from the maritime powers will put a stop to it. The *News* then proceeds:

It is now quite plain, that in this quarrel, despite all that has been said and written about slavery, England sides with the Confederate States. She does so, indeed, compelled by the strongest motives of self interest. Her cotton manufactures cannot flourish, or even exist, without the usual supplies of raw material from the South. The North has just adopted a protectionist Tariff, very unfavorable to English interests, and, in resisting the enforcement and extension of this prohibitory tariff, the South is virtually fighting England's battle. Still more, the jealousy of the United States as a maritime power, is a fixed principle of British statesmanship; and we may be certain that the news of the blow just inflicted on a navy which in some respects was formidable to England, has given satisfaction, not loud but deep, to the great bulk of Englishmen. It is so easy to bring about a collision, and, under present circumstances, it would be so safe and advantageous for England to pick a quarrel with the Government of the United States, that we shall not be surprised to find Her Majesty's Government assuming a position with regard to this civil broil, which may easily lead to war. That they will allow the cotton supply to be cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports, is hardly to be expected.

Doubtful questions of right are easily and promptly settled when there is no doubt about the question of force. The burning of Gosport dockyard has, for the moment, placed the United States Navy at England's mercy; and if, on this occasion, England is found to spare a rival and a foe, we must be nearer the Millennium than is popularly supposed. The decisions announced to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, point strongly in the direction of a rupture between England and the United States. Lord John declared that the British would not recognize the blockade proclaimed of the Southern ports unless it were made effective, but that they did recognize the legality of the letters of marque issued by President Davis. Now, the Washington Government threatens to treat the holders of these letters of marque as pirates, and unless the spirit of Yankeeism has sunk very low, they will probably show fight on the blockade question. It is evident that Lord John knew more about this matter than he chose to communicate to the House and the public. And it is also evident that no more favorable occasion than the present is likely to offer for striking a blow at one of the few maritime rivals England has cause to dread.

**THE CAPITAL OF THE NORTH.**—The New York *Herald*, taking it for granted that the capital of the Northern Government cannot remain at Washington, has been prospecting for a place to locate it. After looking the ground over, the *Herald* comes to the conclusion that New York city is the only proper place for the capital in future. It styles that city the natural capital of the country, and urges that it should be made the national capital, because of its facilities for sea and railroad communication; its accessibility; and says that by strengthening its harbor defences, it could be made impregnable against rebellion or a foreign foe. The people of the South care very little where the headquarters of Mr. Lincoln and his band is, though very many regret to see the city which bears the honored name of Washington, desecrated with their presence.

**WHAT THEY PROPOSE.**—The New York Tribune says:

"The adjourned meeting of the Wheeling Convention, of the 4th of June, will be attended by delegates from counties east of the mountains, and the Convention will be urged to declare the conduct of the authorities of Richmond in abdication of all legitimate power, their acts usurpations, and the actors rebels and traitors. Instead of dividing the State, the policy will be proposed of forming a Provisional Government for the whole State, and an election will be proposed for Governor and State officers. These measures will be sustained by all the powers of the General Government."

The N. C. MEDICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting in Morganton on the 8th inst. We copy the following notice of the meeting from the Raleigh Standard:

"A number of reports were made by different members upon the diseases of their counties. Drs. Kelly of Iredell, Payne of Davidson, Sharp of Davie, C. Hapoldt of Burke, submitted written essays, which were read to the society. Officers elected for the present year: Dr. J. J. Summerell of Salisbury, President. Drs. J. M. Hapoldt of Morganton, J. B. Hughes of Newbern, R. L. Payne of Lexington, W. R. Sharp of Davie, Vice Presidents; Dr. W. Thomas of Wilmington, Secretary; Dr. C. W. Graham of Kinston, Treasurer. Orator for next meeting, Dr. M. Whitehead of Salisbury.

The Board of Medical Examiners of the State held their third annual meeting in the town of Morganton on the 9th. Members of the Board present; Drs. J. H. Dickson, President; C. E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, J. G. Tull, O. F. Manson, and C. Hapoldt, when the following named physicians received their certificates to practice medicine within the State according to law.

R. C. Pearson of Morganton, H. W. Tate of Morganton, C. Hill Duplin county, J. C. Sheppard of New Hanover county, W. J. Love of Wilmington, J. T. Fuller of Person county, N. M. Seales of Wilkes county, W. W. Gaither of Gaston county, R. A. Shippeck of Montgomery county, P. A. Barrier of Cabarrus county, J. M. Lawing of Mecklenburg county, J. C. Gidney of Cleveland county.

The next annual meeting is to be held in the town of Wilmington on the 2d Wednesday in May, 1862.

## Obey Orders.

**Advice to Volunteers.**—The Mobile Tribune publishes a letter written by a gentleman of Alabama to his son, a young volunteer, which contains some good advice. We quote:

"In the first place, then, my son, when a soldier shoulders his rifle under the flag of his country, he must surrender to that country his will, his whims, fancies and prejudices; and the first, highest and most solemn duty he owes to that country is the most implicit and prompt obedience to the orders of his superior officers. Disobedience, even in matters of minor gravity, frequently forfeits life. If an order is issued, that must be the end of inquiry. The success of a battle or campaign may depend upon the concealment of the purposes of the command; and it may become necessary to punish with death an omission to observe that which may seem to be a very unimportant order to the soldier who does not understand it.

"Napoleon once issued an order that the light of the camp must be extinguished at 8 o'clock, and on seeing a light burning in the tent of an officer, after that hour had elapsed, he repaired thither in person, and entered the tent just as the officer had finished writing his wife's name on the back of a letter he had written to her. He told the Emperor he had unconsciously violated the law for one moment, and it was done in the enthusiasm of affection, with which he had been overcome by thoughts of home. 'Unsal that letter,' said the Emperor, 'and and write as I dictate.' The officer obeyed, and wrote as follows: 'P. S.—I die to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, for violating the laws of the camp, by not extinguishing the light in my tent at the precise time I was commanded to do it.'

"That decision may have seemed savage and barbarous, but when your intellect shall have matured to the comprehension of how much depends upon subordination and a rigid adherence to the laws of the camp, you will see that Napoleon could only be just to the thousands of lives under his care by assuming the appearance of cruelty to this one delinquent.

"Obedience is not servility—it is duty. It is, therefore, not cowardly, but honorable. The camp is no place for the soft manners of the drawing-room, and soldiers are proverbially blunt; therefore, do not imagine if an officer speaks sharply to you that he wants to insult you or browbeat you."

The Brownsville (Texas) *Sentinel* says that large bodies of Mexicans are garrisoning the frontier Mexican towns.

The people of Virginia have ratified the Secession Ordinance by about one hundred and fifty thousand majority.

## "COSTAR'S" Vermin Exterminators.

THE  
"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"  
Destroys Instantly  
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF  
**Vermin.**

These preparations (unlike all others) are  
"Free from Poison."  
"Not dangerous to the human family."  
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

10 YEARS and more established in New York City.

Used by—the City Post Office.

Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Used by—City Steamers, Ships, &c.

Used by—the City Hotels—Astor, St. Nicholas, &c.

Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.

Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

**USE WHAT THE PEOPLE, PRESS AND DEALERS SAY.**  
HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice, I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.  
JOHN B. GIVENS, No. 91 Elm Street.

**MORE GRAIN AND PROVISIONS ARE DESTROYED ANNUALLY IN GRANT COUNTY BY VERMIN, THAN WOULD PAY FOR THE COST OF THIS RAT AND MOUSE KILLER.**—*Lancaster, (Pa.) Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Roaches and Mice around our premises "ceased to exist" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Maryland (Baltimore) Times.*

**I HAVE BEEN SELLING**—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a cure for every time, but not known it to fall in a single instance.  
GEO. R. ROSE, Druggist, Carlisle, Pa.

**WE ARE SELLING**—Your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear immediately. *KEAR & STATTIN, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.*

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy—Mice, Moles, &c.

To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.

To Destroy—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.

To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c., &c.

To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

## USE OSLEY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25, 50, and 100 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Storekeepers, &c., in all Country Villages and Towns.

**Wholesale Agents in New York City.**

Sheldon, Brothers & Co., 100 Broadway.

R. A. Edmunds & Co., 100 Broadway.

A. B. & D. Sands & Co., 100 Broadway.

Wholesale & Retail, 100 Broadway.

Hegeman & Co., 100 Broadway.

Hall, Buckel & Co., 100 Broadway.

Thomas & Fuller, 100 Broadway.

P. D. Davis, 100 Broadway.

Penfold, Parker & Mower, 100 Broadway.

Dunley & Stafford, 100 Broadway.

AND OTHERS.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

T. W. Dr. H. & Co., 100 Broadway.

R. A. Edmunds & Co., 100 Broadway.

AND OTHERS.

**Baltimore, Md.**

Seth S. Hance, 100 Broadway.

E. H. Stadler & Co., 100 Broadway.

AND OTHERS.

**Richmond, Va.**

Norfolk, Va.

Wilmington, N. C.

AND

All the Principal Cities and Towns in the

**Southern States.**

Size 8-10 in

GREENSBORO, N. C.

BY

Porter & Gorrell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

**Perfumery,**

FINE TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES,

Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Uses,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs,

**SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Trusses Supporters and Shoulder Braces,

**MEDICINE CHESTS,**

Manufactured Tobacco, SNUFF and Cigars,

Grass and Garden seeds,

East and West Market Streets,

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers

generally, in City and Country.

Or address orders direct—for if Prices, Terms, &c., are desired, send for Circular to Dealers to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway,

[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New

York. mel. 9—eow3m.



To the Friends and Patrons of the North-Carolina Christian Advocate.

The undersigned has been requested by the Publishing Committee of the *Advocate*, to make the following publication:

In January 1860, the Publishing Committee entered into an agreement with Rev. Rufus T. Heflin, D. D. to publish the *N. C. Christian Advocate* on his own pecuniary responsibility; Mr. Heflin to pay all its liabilities and to receive all its profits, without recourse to said Committee.

The Publishing Committee met in the city of Raleigh on the 20th instant, when Mr. Heflin notified them, that in view of the responsibilities already incurred and the embarrassed state of the country, he desired to resign his position and close the existing contract; whereupon the Committee unanimously

Resolved, That we accept the resignation of Rev. R. T. Heflin, D. D. as Editor, and do release him from all pecuniary obligation from this date.

The Committee after due consideration and counsel, unanimously

Resolved, That we suspend the publication of the *Advocate* for the present, with the intimation that its publication shall be resumed, so soon as the state of the country will justify it.

The Committee authorize the undersigned to assure the subscribers of the *Advocate*, that a correct list of the subscribers names will be preserved, and that so soon as in the judgment of the undersigned it can be done without pecuniary risk to the Committee, he is authorized to resume the publication of the paper, and to supply the aforesaid subscribers to the full amount of their subscriptions.

The paper is therefore suspended temporarily, solely because its weekly receipts did not meet its weekly expenses, and the Committee did not feel authorized to assume responsibilities for the Conference.

Now, therefore, to the end that this important interest of the Church may be speedily revived, I hereby urge and invite a free correspondence with all the friends of the *Advocate*, both in the ministry and laity, and do pledge myself to resume its publication so soon as a sufficient amount in new cash subscribers and donations shall be pledged to justify me in the undertaking.

Dr. Heflin being anxious to meet his obligations as soon as possible, requests me to urge all persons who are in debt to the *Advocate* office in any way, to forward to me at this place, immediately, the several amounts due by them. All who desire to correspond directly with Dr. Heflin, will address him at Franklinton, N. C.

WM. E. PELL,

Late Associate Editor of the *Advocate*.

#### Missouri Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Generals Price and Harney, have agreed upon a plan for the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of future conflicts between the Federal and State Governments.

Gen. Price pledges the whole power of the State to maintain order among the people, and Gen. Harney declares that this being answered, he has no wish to make any further military movements in the State. They mutually enjoin upon the people to attend to their civil business, and express the hope that the elements which have so zealously threatened the public peace will soon subside.

The steamer *Kentucky*, the mail boat between Memphis and Vicksburg, exploded her boiler yesterday, and twenty lives were lost.

The Confederate authorities have established a blockade at Memphis.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.—A friend, who is in constant practice with the rifle—and is not very particular whether he uses one of Hoppoldt's (Charleston make), an ordinary State rifle, or a Minnie musket— informs us that the conical ball can be successfully used in any of the common rifles usually found in the South and Southwest.

If any of our readers will mould some of the conical slugs, and experiment at three times the usual distance, the result will satisfy them of the increased range and accuracy.—*Charleston Mercury*.

The story of the fight at the mouth of the Potomac between a federal steamer and a Richmond propeller, proves without foundation.

Fivethousand Yankee Cut Throats on Virginia Soil.

Richmond, May 24.—Alexandria was taken possession of by Lincoln's hirelings between three and four o'clock this morning. They mustered 5,000 strong.

There were but 600 Virginia troops in the city. They made no resistance, as they had been instructed not to do so, but retired in good order, and in full view of the enemy, to Fairfax station, some ten miles from Alexandria.

Gen. Bonham, of the South Carolina Brigade, is at Manassas Gap. The Brigade consists of Col. Grigg's and Col. Kershaw's Regiments, 1,600 strong. Gen. Bonham has command also of Gen. Cooke's forces at Culpeper Courthouse—in all five or six thousand men.

Another Regiment was sent up to Gen. Bonham to-day.

Manassas Gap Junction, Va., May 24.—We have escaped from Alexandria safely.

The Lincolnites in large numbers are in possession of Alexandria.

The famous Col. Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves, (Pet Lambs,) entered the Marshall House at Alexandria to-day, and attempted to lower a Confederate flag, which was flying over the building.

Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Marshall House, resented the insult, and shot the offender, killing him instantly.

Mr. Jackson was afterward discovered, and cut to pieces by the sabre bayonets of the Zouaves.

Mr. Jackson died nobly defending his flag, and Virginia should erect a monument to his memory.

Ellsworth richly deserved his fate. He was among the first to volunteer his services to Lincoln, and went to New York, where from the five Points and other sinks of pollution in that ungodly city, he enlisted a band of desperadoes, to invade Southern firesides and Southern soil.—This speedy check to his disgraceful career will be hailed with universal satisfaction from Maryland to the Rio Grande.—*Express*.

#### Highbanded Act on a Spanish Vessel.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—6 P. M.—The Spanish bark *Laura*, from Barcelona for Savannah, was chased by the Harriet Lane to-day, from day-light to mid-day the Harriet Lane firing at her all the time. The *Laura* entered the Tybee, when the Harriet Lane turned northward, and anchored in nine fathoms of water. The *Laura* is in the river, coming up unhurt.

[The Charleston Mercury states that the Spanish Consul, on learning the above facts, proceeded to Savannah to investigate the matter.]

#### From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 22.—Congress adjourned late last night, to meet in Richmond on the 20th of July.

The Tariff bill passed, with unimportant amendments. Also, an act allowing District Attorneys, in the field, to appoint substitutes during absence from their circuits.

The Patent Office bill was signed, and Rusk appointed Commissioner. No new military appointments have been made.

Messrs. Rives, Hunter and Memminger were appointed a committee to make arrangements to transfer the Department to Richmond.

#### Reported Engagement at Harper's Ferry.

MANASSAS GAP JUNCTION, May 27.—The Washington *Star* of yesterday, reports an engagement at Harper's Ferry, in which the Federal troops were repulsed with great loss. Doubtful.

#### Collision on the Orange Railroad.

RICHMOND, Va., May 25, 1861.—P. M.—A collision occurred to-day on the Orange Railroad between two trains. Col. Kershaw's South Carolina regiment was on board—two of his men were seriously and others slightly injured. Two Virginians and a negro were killed. It is supposed the collision was caused by treachery or carelessness. The Engineer has absconded.

At may term of Surry County Court an appropriation of \$20,000 was made for equipment of the volunteer companies that have been or may be raised in the County, and for the support of their families. Surry will not falter in the hour of trial.

#### No Blockade at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—The Spanish Consul has just returned from a trip outside Tybee. No blockading vessel was in sight. He spoke a pilot-boat sixteen miles outside, and the private British yacht *Camilla*. These confirmed the statement that there was no existing blockade. The Spanish Consul will, therefore, return immediately to Charleston.

#### Mexican Gold Diggings.

MOBILE, May 25.—The Brig *Angelo* arrived at New Orleans with Vera Cruz dates to the 12th, and \$6,000 in specie. A Minatitlan letter says that gold was taken from the water of Malatengo. The diggings are very rich, and great excitement exists in consequence of the discovery. Business was very dull.

#### Stoppage of Southern Mails.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to-day discontinuing the transmission of the United States mail, and annulling all contracts for the same.

Tennessee is excepted from the operation of the order, for the reason that that State has not formally seceded.

This course of the Postmaster General is under the act in relation to the subject passed at the last session of Congress.—The contractors will be immediately notified of this decision.

The mails for the South from Washington were stopped at the crossing place by the Federal troops and were returned to the post-office here.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The suggestions contained in the following extract, will commend themselves for their intrinsic worth to the proper authorities. The writer says:

"Feeling a deep interest in the coming struggle, but yet an abiding faith that Divine Providence, which has so evidently upheld us, will sustain us still; remembering also, that God takes care of those who take proper care of themselves, I beg that you will call the attention of Government to the fact that our noble army of volunteers have no distinguishing symbol from those of the North; alike in uniform, language and complexion, they will constantly fall victims to mistakes. I would suggest that, as in the Wars of the Roses in England, the white or red flowers designated the different parties, so in our army the letter S. in the form of a metallic badge, about 2½ inches in length, worn on each man's breast, would guard him in the skirmish or the battle from being slain by his own Southerners. It might have inside a secret stamp or mark to prevent it from being pirated by the enemy."

A gentleman who arrived in Richmond yesterday, after traveling a circuitous route, reports that he saw in Cameron's office, while in Washington, a plan of the campaign, in the shape of a map of Virginia, with the different points of attack marked out. Richmond, Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, and Manassas Gap were the points designated. This corresponds with previous accounts.—*Dispatch*.

MANASSAS GAP STATION, May 21.—Reports from Alexandria to-day state that federal forces are concentrating there.

Washington has been almost entirely evacuated by the Northern troops. Great consternation exists there on account of the fear of an attack on the city by the Confederate troops.

Arlington Heights are occupied and fortified by a Lincoln army of 10,000 men.

A member of the Rappahannock Cavalry, named Anderson, one of Gen. Bonham's videts, was shot this morning by federal scouts on the road between Fairfax Courthouse and Falls Church.

NORFOLK, May 27.—Six steamers are landing Federal troops at Newport News at the mouth of James river to-day.

Firing was heard at Sewell's Point this morning.

Nothing from Hampton yet.

WASHINGTON, May 21st, 1 o'clock, P. M.—Numerous wagons, with camp equipment, are passing through the streets to-day to the Federal troops in Virginia.—Nothing of peculiar note has been received up to this hour.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The private steamer *Calhoun* captured two schooners and brought them into port.

SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHING.—A photograph of the bottom of the sea in Weymouth Bay has been successfully taken by means of an ingenious apparatus. The utility of this attempt is that the condition of piers, bridges, piles and other structures under water, may now be readily ascertained.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE

BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other Wines and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Gonyfer, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of North America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim, to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Impediment, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed.—For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity. CHAS. WIDFIELD & CO., Proprietors, Jun 30 75 William street, New York. Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

#### Miscellaneous.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Store of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS. PAISLEY, Double curled. PARSNIPS. PEAS. Extra Early May. Extra Early Tom Thumb. Extra Early Beans. Long Cayenne. Large Lima. Red Cherry. Small. Red Sweet. White Kidney. PUMPKINS. Large Cheese. Large Field. Cucumber (cross & neck). RADISH. Red Turnip. White. Early Long Scarlet. RHUBARB. SALSAFY, or Oyster Plant. SQUASH. Early Bush or Patty. Long Green, or Summer Crook-Neck. Bitter's Marrow. TOMATO. Large Red. Yellow. Pear Shape. TURNIP. Early flat Dutch or Spring. SWEET AND MEDICAL HERBS. Anise. Caraway. Fenel. Lavender. Sweet Majoram. Rosemary. GRASS SEEDS. Red Clover. Timothy. Orchard. Blue or Red Top. Mixed Lawn Grass. Best quality. Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds. Feb. 2

NOTICE.—We have this day sold out our entire stock of goods to Mr. J. Hildesheimer. We return our thanks to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us while in Greensboro, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. Hildesheimer, who will make it his object to please, and give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial. DRUCKER & HILDESHIMER.

All persons indebted to the firm of Drucker, Bell, Brown & Co., are requested to settle immediately with Mr. J. Hildesheimer, who is authorized to settle for us. DRUCKER & HILDESHIMER.

April 30, 1861. I have this day purchased of Drucker & Hildesheimer their entire stock of goods, and shall open with an additional large and new stock, all of which I will sell at small profits. All those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine my stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. J. HILDESHEIMER. May 5-1w.

#### Petersburg.



ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gear, and all kinds of Machinery, made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw, which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses. TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, Petersburg, Va. Sept. 8-1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

#### Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co., NO. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Baiting Cloth," are in receipt, per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them. They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales. N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders. Sept. 1-1y

AN ERA IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

SLOAT'S

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

JUST COMPLETED.

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE,

For the great acquirement last attained and a new machine of

WONDERFUL CAPACITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

WITH

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Holding

150 Yards of Thread,

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

and

MANUFACTURERS

ALL

Interested themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

To come and see these most

REMARKABLE MACHINES.

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well known

SLOAT'S

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

which challenge Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOLE

with

SOUTHERN PATENT

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABORER

and sold by

MAX WELLS & Bros.

212-214 Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. L. BROCKE, Agent for Petersburg, Va. S. S. DAWES, " " Norfolk. C. C. BERRY, " " Suffolk. C. D. REYNOLDS, " " Liberty. THOMAS FOX, " " Halifax, C. D. JOHN J. HILL, " " Danville. J. W. PAULETT, " " Wytheville. JEFFERSON & LOVING, " " Roanoke. Feb. 9-3m



## North Carolina State Convention

The following is a list of the delegates found to be present at the organization of the State Convention on Monday last, Alamance.—Giles Mebane, Thos. Rufin.

Alexander.—A. C. Stewart.  
Ashe.—J. B. Forbes.  
Anson.—A. Myers, S. A. Leak.  
Bertie.—S. B. Spruill, James Bond.  
Beaufort.—W. J. Allison, E. J. Mor-

row.  
Bladen.—T. D. McDowell.  
Brunswick.—Thomas D. Meares.  
Buncombe.—N. W. Woodfin.  
Burke.—J. C. McDowell.  
Cabarrus.—C. Phifer.  
Caldwell.—E. W. Jones.  
Camden.—D. D. Ferebee.  
Carteret.—C. R. Thomas.  
Caswell.—Bedford Brown, Jno. A.

Graves.  
Catawba.—P. C. Henkle, L. J. Merritt.

Chatham.—James H. Headen, John Manning, Jr.

Chowan.—R. H. Dillard.  
Cleveland.—W. J. Miller, J. W. Tracy.  
Columbus.—Richard Wooten.

Craven.—George Green, John D. Whitford.

Cumberland.—Warren Winslow, David McNeill.

Currituck.—H. M. Shaw.  
Davidson.—B. A. Kittrell, B. C. Douthit.

Davie.—Robt. Spruill.  
Duplin.—William J. Houston, Joseph T. Rhodes.

Edgecombe.—W. S. Battle, Geo. Howard.

Forsyth.—Thomas J. Wilson, Rufus L. Patterson.

Franklin.—A. D. Williams.  
Gaston.—S. N. Johnson.

Gates.—A. J. Walton.  
Granville.—T. L. Hargrove, A. W. Venable, S. S. Royster.

Green.—W. A. Dargen.  
Guilford.—John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, R. P. Dick.

Halifax.—R. H. Smith, C. J. Gee.  
Hyde.—E. L. Mann.

Harnett.—A. S. McNeill.  
Haywood.—Wm. Hicks.

Henderson.—W. M. Ship.  
Hertford.—Kenneth Rayner.

Iredell.—Anderson Mitchell, T. A. Allison.

Jackson.—W. H. Thomas.  
Johnston.—C. B. Sanders, W. A. Smith.

Jones.—Wm. Foy.  
Lenoir.—John C. Washington.

Lincoln.—Wm. Lander.  
Macon.—C. D. Smith.

Madison.—A. A. McDowell.  
Martin.—Asa Briggs.

McDonald.—J. H. Greenlee.  
McKenney.—James W. Osborne, W. Johnston.

Montgomery.—S. H. Christian.  
Moore.—H. Turner.

Nash.—A. H. Arrington.  
New Hanover.—Wm. S. Ashe, R. H. Cowan.

Northampton.—D. A. Barnes, J. M. Moody.

Onslow.—G. W. Ward.  
Orange.—William A. Graham, John Berry.

Perquimans.—R. K. Speed.  
Perry.—Joseph S. Cannon.

Pitt.—F. B. Satterthwait, B. Grimes.  
Randolph.—W. J. Long, A. G. Foster.

Richmond.—Walter F. Leak.  
Robeson.—Fuller.—Southernland.

Rockingham.—David S. Reid, E. T. Broadnax.

Rutherford.—Burton Craige, H. C. Jones.

Rutherford and Polk.—J. H. Carson, M. Durham.

Stamps.—R. A. Mosely, T. Bunting.  
Stanly.—E. Herne.

Stokes.—John Hill.  
Sury.—T. V. Hamlin.

Tyler.—Eli Spruill.  
Union.—H. M. Houston.

Wake.—George E. Badger, K. P. Battle, W. W. Holden.

Warren.—W. N. Edwards, F. A. Thornton.

Washington.—W. S. Pettigrew.  
Watauga.—J. W. Counsel.

Wayne.—E. A. Thompson, George V. Strong.

Wilkes.—J. Calloway, Peter Eller.  
Yadkin.—R. F. Armfield.

Yancey.—M. P. Penland.

## More Federal Imposition.

This morning a Government Soldier from the New York Fifth Regiment appeared at the Marshall's office, seeking aid to reach his home. He says that a body of nineteen of them yesterday started from Washington, where the regiment is stationed having refused to take the oath, owing to the imposition practiced upon them. He states that they were induced to leave their homes by the assurance that they were only to go to Washington for three months service there, and that their families would be provided for in their absence; but that their wives and children had been left to starve, and that when they reached the Capital they were

informed they were to be sworn in for three years. A great number objected, but all except these nineteen submitted, under threats and persuasion. These represent that they have been badly treated, and that great dissatisfaction exists among the troops in Washington, from their having been subjected to a systematic course of deception and bad treatment.—*Baltimore Sun.*

**EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.**—The forty-fifth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina appointed to be held in Christ's Church Newbern, on the third Wednesday in May, but the meeting of which was postponed, will be held in Grace Church, Morganton, on the second Wednesday in July, 1861, being the tenth day of that month.

THOMAS ATKINSON,  
Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.

**A PERTINENT QUESTION.**—The Canadians are largely increasing their standing army by new recruits from the Home Government. What does this mean Victoria? Are we to have a king reigning in North America?—*Concord Democratic Standard.*

**CAUTION.**—Persons who use fire arms should remember that percussion guns or pistols are sometimes discharged without the caps. A Southern paper says:—"A young man was badly wounded in this city yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hand of his friend. It is worthy of remark, that this pistol had no cap on it, but it seems that a small portion of the percussion powder was on the tube, and this was sufficient to fire the powder."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE CHILDREN MUST BE EDUCATED.**—The children must be educated, war or no war, no gentleman offers his services as teacher of an Academy or private school; was formerly Tutor in Independence College, in Va., can give testimonials of irreproachable character if required. Any person wishing to employ will please address, giving full particulars, so that I can rely upon their offer. Some need only less he knows, or will be responsible that the school will pay well. Address: G. J. BARTLEY, Burr Hill, Va.

**DENTAL CARD.**—J. A. LINK, of Richmond, Va., and late of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, desires to locate permanently in Greensboro, tending his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office in Yates's building, front room second floor. may 29-31

**NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF** N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the seaport towns is entirely broken up we must find ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables, &c., &c.—Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and will receive prompt and prompt attention, by JOHN F. FOARD, Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Wharf Newbern, N. C. may 18-6m

**NOTICE.**—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same as my books must be closed. M. C. W. Wadell, or W. H. Fawcett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. B. L. COLE, Jan. 10-11

## Business Cards.

**PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina,** has, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., Importers and Dealers of Dry Goods, 40 Park Place, and 41 Barclay St., New York. 2-1y

**C. POLVOIT, Upholster and Paper** Hanger, Corner Front and Princess Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps constantly on hand MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, CUSHIONS, FEATHERS, CURTAIN HANGINGS, &c. Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description. PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER. Prompt attention given to fitting up Rail Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21-2m

**JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET** MAKER and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage-beds, chairs, tables, &c. Also, FISK'S PATENT METALLIC RAIL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 12-1y

**S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in** READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Jan. 5, 1861-1y. Greensboro, N. C.

**T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor,** No. 15 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, North Carolina, will return in a few days from New York with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 3-1t

## Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S., J. F. HOWLETT, TISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

**JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT** LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

**GEORGE W. COTHMAN, ATTOR-** NEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y.

**JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY** AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 11-1y

**SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND** COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensboro, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm Street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. Jan 21-1y

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

**A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO LIVE!** A splendid place to study! Come to the Greensboro Male Institute, where the best of instruction and the most of the modern world are to be had. We make no flourish over numbers, knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The ATLANTIC MALE SCHOOL is located in Greensboro, N. C. Mordecai City, N. C. aug-1y

**BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, MAD-** INOX, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. SUTHER, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for the practical duties of life. Scholarship through and right. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition \$10 to \$20, Board \$8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861. Rector: Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. Nov. 21-1t

**GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.** THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas. There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day. For full particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Nov. 8, 1860.

**GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMI-** NARY, Alamance county, N. C. Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Greensboro Station, on the North Carolina Railroad. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Higher English Branches.....\$7 00 Lower English Branches.....5 00 Music on Piano.....10 00 Use of Instrument.....1 00 French.....10 00 Oil Painting.....10 00 Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each.....5 00 Board, per session.....30 00 The full session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to JACOB MORTON, May 5-1t Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

**HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL.** HIGGINS POINT, North Carolina. S. LANDER, A. M., Principal. Miss J. L. LINDSEY, Miss M. J. TUCKER, Miss L. A. LANDER, Assistants. The Spring session, 1861, will begin Feb. 4th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain. Rates:—Board \$5 per month; Tuition \$3 including Latin, French, and Singing, \$10.00; \$12.50; \$15.00; Piano or Guitar, \$20.00. Terms:—Twenty-five dollars per session required in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy nothing on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. June 30-1t

**J. R. & E. M. McALAY'S SELECT** SCHOOL.—Morganton, N. C. The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any other College. The Institution is beautifully situated on the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. For terms, address the Principals. Sept. 1-2m

**KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS.**—MALE AND FEMALE.—Forsyth County, N. C. REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal. MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dept. The next session will open the 11th of January, 1861. Expenses, per term of twenty-one weeks, from \$20 to \$35. The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue, dec 15-1

**METHODIST PROTESTANT FE-** MALE COLLEGE, Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. The 4th Session of this Institution will commence Jan. 2nd, 1861, with the usual course as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters a thorough and liberal education. Tuition \$15 per Session; Music on Piano or Guitar \$20; Green Painting \$2.50; Embroidery \$2.50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair-dressing, Wax-flowers, Feather-flowers, Wax-work, &c., &c. Music \$1. Cuffing and mending \$2; Board \$5.50 per month, including washing and fires. Lights extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One-half payable in advance. For further information, call on Rev. J. S. RAY, Sec. dec 15-1

**NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.**—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 26, 1860. It enjoys a beautiful and healthy situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. Its literary and moral advantages are increased by its institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entrance expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from \$107 to \$137. For further particulars address Rev. D. D. BITTLE, President, or Aug 25-1t Col. JOHN SHIMPSON, Sec'y of Board.

**PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE** COLLEGE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—The first five months' session of this Institution will be Thursday 5th September, 1861, and the next session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings have been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the course and making the changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the living waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influence of the fashionable follies, towns and cities, may pursue their studies and secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. Extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session. Expenses per Session of Five months:—Elementary English, Latin, and French, \$10.00; Modern Languages, each, \$7.50; Ancient Languages, each, \$7.50; Music, \$2.50; Painting in Oil, \$2.00; Painting in water colors, \$1.00; Grecian and Antique, each, \$12.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each, \$10.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, \$50.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address REV. W. B. McGUIRE, A. M., Pres., Aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

**TRINITY COLLEGE.**—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students. EXPENSES: Tuition.....\$50 00 per annum. Tuition in Prep.....\$20 00 to \$30 00 per annum. Board, including room, fuel, washing, &c.....\$8 00 to \$10 00 per month. July 5-1w B. CRAVEN.

**WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMI-** NARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence the first Monday in February 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us. dec 24-1t E. F. WATSON.

**YADIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON** COUNTY, N. C.—This flourishing Institution opened its Spring session January 14th, 1861. We prepare boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit the student and to secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. Extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session. Expenses per Session of Five months:—Elementary English, Latin, and French, \$10.00; Modern Languages, each, \$7.50; Ancient Languages, each, \$7.50; Music, \$2.50; Painting in Oil, \$2.00; Painting in water colors, \$1.00; Grecian and Antique, each, \$12.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each, \$10.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, \$50.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address REV. W. B. McGUIRE, A. M., Pres., Aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

**PIONEER STEAM MILL.**—At the urgent solicitation of friends, I have erected, at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burrs. Mill capable of grinding a large amount of Grain daily. If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will assure our patrons that no better flour can be made in the State for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Grains will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed. apr. 6-6m W. J. McCONNEL

## Periodicals.

**A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS!** THE TIMES. THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA. A Large Eight-Page Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C. \$2.00 A YEAR.....\$1 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE TIMES enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861, in a new dress of large and readable type. It shall be the untiring efforts of the publishers to make THE TIMES a Family Newspaper equal to the demands of the present crisis. THE TIMES is neither a political nor a religious paper; but by its freedom of thought, and independence of character, its columns shall be filled with life and spirit; and will present and defend whatever policy will, in the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develop and enrich the State. The editors of THE TIMES will pay special attention to the news department of the paper, and will report the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislatures, of the various state Conventions, and whatever will be interesting to its readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the fullest and the most reliable news. The Domestic and Agricultural departments of THE TIMES will receive during the coming year more attention than heretofore. The Domestic economy, comfort and happiness, and the independent and honorable pursuit of Agriculture, form the great wealth and peculiar character of our free country, and especially so in North Carolina. THE TIMES will, therefore, be a welcome visitor to every country home, and to every industrious farmer. THE TIMES is presented to the people of North Carolina as a home paper, devoted to the development of home industry, in the confident hope that our people will be disposed in this national crisis to patronize home papers; to build up home interests instead of scattering their substance and their energies among strangers. Give THE TIMES a trial, and then let it stand on its own merits. Address COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C. Specimen numbers sent, on application.

**THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCA-** TION.—The 4th volume of this journal commenced with the year 1861. It will be published monthly, at ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR; and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter. THE JOURNAL is neatly printed on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those who read it, and its support. It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendence are beginning to act under the law allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools. Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages. TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance; any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for \$2.50. As a medium for ADVERTISING, the Journal is not surpassed by any publication in the State. In about one-fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than three persons in each school district, not exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 3000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address J. B. CAMPBELL, Greensboro, N. C.

## Norfolk and Portsmouth.

**HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA.** Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sep. 15.

**2000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES,** &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 50 per cent. less than Northern prices. Nos. 28 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, NORFOLK, VA. Sep. 15. HERMAN & CO.

**M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5** Main Street, and No. 21 Bank Street, Norfolk, Va. Importers and Dealers in DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Sugars, &c., Perfumery, &c., &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and buying from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and the proper time, we can give assurance of the excellence of our goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. Sep. 1-1y M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.

**R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER,** Norfolk, Va., sells, rewrites, Card-writing, two lines or less written and forwarded, prepaid for \$1.00 per pack; cards of more than two lines \$2.00 per pack, prepaid to the address of those ordering. If

**ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COM-** MISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive consignments of advantage and any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have a list for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Rutledge, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Houghton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Portsmouth; W. J. Holmes, Roanoke. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, &c. 6-1y

**KING & TOY, Wholesale Druggists,** NORFOLK, VA. offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment in the South, of Drugs, Poisons, Oils, Glass, and Druggists' Fancy Goods. NORFOLK, VA. Sep. 1-1y

**W. T. WALKER, F. A. WALKER, M. B. BROWN, W. B. GOODWIN,** WALKER & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods. NORFOLK, VA. Sep. 1-1y

**BOOT AND SHOE STORE!**—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, and having been long and respectfully in attendance to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, and other articles connected with that line of business, always on hand, which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY. 29, Opposite Brittain's Hotel. July 21-1t B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

## Medical.

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Phila-** delphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, gonorrhea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter or envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President. GEO. FAIRCCHILD, Secretary. Nov. 3-1y

**WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH** Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail. He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case. Address WM. E. EDWARDS, Greensboro, N. C. 11

**LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS!** In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosene Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store may 5 PORTER & GORRELL.

## J. HILDESHEIMER.

SUCCESSOR TO DRUCKER & HEILBRUN, WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM The citizens of Greensboro and vicinity, and the public generally,

THAT HE HAS NOW OPENED, and is prepared to display, the most EXTENSIVE, SPLENDID AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN; comprising a full and complete assortment OF

DRY GOODS, STAPLE AND FANCY. BONNETS, RIBBONS, ARTIFICIALS AND

MILLINERY GOODS, CLOTHING AND

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, JEWELRY & WATCHES, GUNS, PISTOLS AND KNIVES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, WITH A FULL STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, of every kind

All of which he is able and willing to sell AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, TO SUIT THE TIMES.

BY STRICT ADHERENCE TO BUSINESS, Pledging himself to try in giving satisfaction even to the MOST FASTIDIOUS

IT WILL BE HIS WHOLE AIM AND AMBITION TO GAIN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE AT LARGE,

Whose kind and liberal patronage he most respectfully herewith solicits.

To a call for an examination of his Stock the public and the LADIES ESPECIALLY, ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

J. HILDESHEIMER. Next door to Widow Adams. may 2-1m